

## Enright Shifts 4 More; Asks 100 Motor Cars

Lifts Capt. Bailey's Suspension and Gives Him Popular Precinct; Appoints Kuhne Deputy Inspector

## Plans 12 New Stations

Most of Structures Will Be in Outlying Districts; One on Land Now Occupied

Police Commissioner Enright made four more changes in police commands yesterday in continuation of the big shake-up in the history of the department. The changes went into immediate effect as of 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

After the announcement of the changes Mr. Enright said that as a result of intensive patrol work crime in the city had shown a decrease in the last quarter of 1921, as compared with the same quarter of the previous year. He also announced the inauguration of a new system of patrol by means of motor cars, and said he had applied for funds to purchase 100 cars for that purpose. In addition he revealed that he is planning to construct several new station houses despite the fact that some have been abandoned within the last few days in carrying out changes announced earlier.

The changes put into effect yesterday were as follows: Captain J. J. Hughes, in command of the Bath Beach station, was transferred to the Coney Island station; Captain Augustus Kuhne, in command of the latter station, was transferred to the Bath Beach station; and assigned to duty as assistant to Inspector Byron R. Sackett, of the 8th Inspection district; Captain Walter Rouse, in command of the Poplar station, was transferred to the Bath Beach station; and Captain William A. Bailey, who has been under suspension for six months, was restored to duty and placed in command of the Poplar station.

Mr. Enright said that only one of the present locations would be used for new station houses.

"The only house that I can think of now that will be replaced by a new structure on the same location," he added, "is the Bergen Street station in Brooklyn. We are going to replace the old Snyder Avenue station in Flatbush. Just where the new Flatbush station will be built has not been decided, but I will say that property not nearly as valuable as the Snyder Avenue plot will be selected."

"Our plans also call for two new stations on Staten Island. One will be at Tottenville and the other at St. George. They are badly needed. We will build a new station to cover the territory now controlled by the Oak Street station, but in a different location. The Mercer Street station also will be replaced on a new site."

"There is an urgent need for a new Tenth Avenue station to replace the old West Forty-seventh Street house, which will be more modern and central. On the East Side we plan to build one station that will take in territory now covered by the Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth Street stations."

"In addition to these we will build new houses for the Alexander Avenue precinct in the Bronx, for Glendale, Rockaway and Jamaica."

In connection with the abolition of the West Twentieth Street station Commissioner Enright said:

"It was needed to a modern department. It covered a big district, and for some time I have realized that for effective control of crime in such an area a system of concentrated patrolling was needed. Under the present plan the entire left district will be under the control and supervision of one precinct, as it should be."

## Two Negroes Lynched

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 17.—The body of Jake Brooks, negro, who was kidnapped from his home here Sunday night, was found this afternoon hanging from a limb of a tree six miles south of town by a party of searchers, headed by Chief of Police Clark, according to a telephone message received at Police Headquarters. Brooks had been employed at a local packing plant since the calling of the strike of packing-house workers.

MAYO, Fla., Jan. 17.—A mob overpowered officials here today, seized a negro who was alleged to have killed W. R. Taylor, a rural mail carrier, Saturday night, and lynched him on the outskirts of the town.

## Three Witnesses Examined

At Second Arbuckle Trial  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Taking of testimony in the second manslaughter trial of Roscoe Arbuckle got well under way here today. Three witnesses being examined at the single session of court.

Leo Friedman, Assistant District Attorney, made the opening statement for the prosecution, outlining evidence whereby it hopes to prove that Miss Virginia Rappe died of injuries received at Arbuckle's hands at a party he gave in his rooms in the Hotel St. Francis here last September.

At the trial of the first witness, a woman who was alleged to have been in the room with Arbuckle at the time of the party, Friedman said that she was in the room with Arbuckle at the time of the party, and that she saw him with Rappe.

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## Negro Slayer of Child Dies to Death House Phonograph Hymn

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE  
TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Without sign of fear and with smiles and prayers on their lips, Louis Lively and George Washington Knight, negroes, were put to death in the electric chair at the state prison tonight.

Lively was convicted of the murder of seven-year-old Maude Russo, of Moorestown. Knight was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Edith Marshall Wilson, organist of a Perth Amboy church. After his crime Lively fled, and was at large from June until late last fall, when he was arrested in Bridgeton. Knight was arrested immediately after the murder of his victim.

## Accuse 3 Boys Of Setting Fire To Two Schools

Two Arrested After 350 Pupils March From Smoke-Filled Building; Another Held For Jan. 14 Blaze

Libere Sicelone, nine years old, of 443 East Thirteenth Street, and Carmello Sididello, ten, of 437 East Thirteenth Street, were arrested yesterday on charges of juvenile delinquency after complaint of Fire Marshal Thomas C. Brophy that they had set fire to a classroom in Public School 19, at 344 East Eleventh Street. Both were placed in charge of the Children's Society.

Kate Sullivan, a teacher in the school, told Marshal Brophy that in passing the room of Class A on the third floor of the building during the noon hour she saw smoke. A waste basket that had been filled with paper was found partly consumed. Dismissal signal was sounded and 350 pupils who were in the building attending noon hour classes fled out. A fire alarm was turned in and the blaze was extinguished with minor damage.

An immediate investigation of the fire by Assistant Fire Marshals Prial and Tierney resulted in the arrest of the two boys. Later John Bonnie, fourteen years old, of 5 Baxter Street, was taken into custody charged with having set fire in a room of P. S. 23, at 17 Mulberry Street, on January 12. According to Assistant Fire Marshal Cassidy, Bonnie confessed having started the fire. Little damage was done.

The hundred pupils of Bushwick High School at Irving Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, marched in drill formation from the building when an alarm of fire was sounded yesterday. The blaze started in a pile of shavings on the third floor. Two thousand of the 2,500 students were at luncheon when the alarm was given. Firemen extinguished the blaze with chemical apparatus.

## Needles Still Due Indians

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Eight Indians, representing the scant 20,000 that remain in California, were en route to Washington today to seek fulfillment of promises they contend were made by the government seventy years ago.

The Indians declare their tribes were deprived of land, and that more than \$1,500,000 in goods, "including needles and trinkets" promised for cession of other lands to the government, had not been paid.

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## Bull Fails to Find Wife and Child in Philadelphia Hunt

Address Given as Refuge of Woman Who Disappeared With Youth Proves Myth; Note Tells of Mental Ills

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE  
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—A futile search was made here this afternoon by Anthony H. Bull, of Ridgewood, N. Y., for his wife and seven-year-old daughter, Eleanor Louise, who disappeared from home on December 31 along with Ralph Costa, seventeen years old.

Mr. Bull arrived feeling confident that he would find his wife and child, his hopes of a reunion were dispelled when he was informed that the supposed address at which he believed his wife was living did not exist.

The address, as recorded by Bull, was 2425 Lancaster Avenue. Upon arrival there he jumped into a taxicab and drove to the police station. District Detective Roseboro was sent with him to make a thorough canvass of all boarding and lodging houses along Lancaster Avenue. The search failed to reveal the slightest clue.

Bull told Detective Captain Souder that shortly after the bank in which he is employed in New York opened this morning a man who said he was a product of the red and said he believed Mrs. Bull and her daughter were living at his sister-in-law's house in Philadelphia.

The caller said his name was Sheffer and that his sister-in-law, Mrs. Boyd, conducted a lodging house at 2425 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia. He said a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Wheeler, but who strongly resembled the photographs of Mrs. Bull in the newspapers, recently had gone to live at the address. She was accompanied by a seven-year-old girl and a boy of about seventeen.

The boy, according to the conductor, robbed the woman of all her money and jewelry one night while she and the daughter were asleep, and never came back.

The story at first was believed by Mr. Bull, but upon learning that even the address of the supposed house was a myth he was convinced the entire tale was a hoax.

Mr. Bull showed Captain Souder a note which he said was left by his wife the afternoon she disappeared. It read: "My mind is going more and more every day. I am taking my daughter with me so that she does not suffer the same fate as I have suffered."

## U. S. Arms Said To Aid Slavery In Abyssinia

British Correspondents Assert Shipment of Rifles and Cartridges Awaits Permission for Delivery

## London Paper Protests

Fears French Port Authority Will Permit Transport to Avoid "Incident"

From The Tribune's European Bureau  
Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.  
LONDON, Jan. 17.—"The Westminster Gazette" to-morrow will print an article by two correspondents just returned from Abyssinia, the only remaining independent state in Africa, charging that American arms and munitions are destined to be used to round up slaves this year in that country. After painting a terrible picture of conditions in this "last home of open slavery," the correspondents point out that the slave raids require rifles and ammunition, and as Great Britain, France and Italy have bound themselves by the arms convention of 1919 not to supply the Abyssinians with munitions, "it is only America who now is importing or seeking to import arms."

"At this moment," the article continues, "a large consignment of American cartridges and automatic rifles, lying in the French port of Djibuti, awaiting the consent of the French authorities to be transported to the interior. It is believed that the French authorities, not being themselves much in love with the arms convention and fearing an 'incident' with the United States government, which probably knows nothing at all about the affair as yet, may give their consent."

Commenting editorially on these charges, "The Gazette" says: "A hushing-up policy can no longer be defended and it is high time that public attention, both here and in America, should be directed to a situation which is scandalous in the highest degree. Who would have supposed that it was possible anywhere in the world in 1922 to see 10,000 newly captured slaves marching in one gang into lifelong captivity?"

"Immediate attention is necessary to decide the fate of the consignment of American munitions now lying at Djibuti. The whole system of slave raids, founded on rifles and cartridges, and the Abyssinians are extremely short of these as the result of the operation of the arms convention. It is unfortunate that America is not a signatory to the convention, but we are sure that when the State Department in Washington once realizes the facts it will not hesitate to make its attitude clear."

"American opinion on the question of slavery is at least as strong as British. That the French authorities should release these munitions through fear of an 'incident' with the American government would be a blunder too bitterly ironical to be believed."

The story at first was believed by Mr. Bull, but upon learning that even the address of the supposed house was a myth he was convinced the entire tale was a hoax.

Mr. Bull showed Captain Souder a note which he said was left by his wife the afternoon she disappeared. It read: "My mind is going more and more every day. I am taking my daughter with me so that she does not suffer the same fate as I have suffered."

At the trial of the first witness, a woman who was alleged to have been in the room with Arbuckle at the time of the party, Friedman said that she was in the room with Arbuckle at the time of the party, and that she saw him with Rappe.

At the trial of the second witness, a woman who was alleged to have been in the room with Arbuckle at the time of the party, Friedman said that she was in the room with Arbuckle at the time of the party, and that she saw him with Rappe.

At the trial of the third witness, a woman who was alleged to have been in the room with Arbuckle at the time of the party, Friedman said that she was in the room with Arbuckle at the time of the party, and that she saw him with Rappe.

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At the trial of the fifth witness, a woman who was alleged to have been in the room with Arbuckle at the time of the party, Friedman said that she was in the room with Arbuckle at the time of the party, and that she saw him with Rappe.

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At the trial of the seventh witness, a woman who was alleged to have been in the room with Arbuckle at the time of the party, Friedman said that she was in the room with Arbuckle at the time of the party, and that she saw him with Rappe.

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At the trial of the eighteenth witness, a woman who was alleged to have been in the room with Arbuckle at the time of the party, Friedman said that she was in the room with Arbuckle at the time of the party, and that she saw him with Rappe.

## Films to Send Doomed To Chair With a Smile

Film comedies will be shown in the Sing Sing deathhouse in the future on the night preceding the day of every execution, it was announced yesterday at the prison.

Heretofore condemned men have had but few opportunities to see motion pictures, but under the new plan the opportunities will come as regularly as electrocutions. The authorities feel that good screen comedies will be helpful to the nerves of all death-house inmates.

Pictures will be shown on Wednesday evening, February 1, the eve of the execution of Harry Givner, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lizzie Niznick, at Yonkers.

## Hoey Sentenced to From Twenty Years to Life

Says He Knows Slayer of Patrolman Neville, But Refuses to Tell His Name

William F. Hoey, the young gangster convicted of the murder of Patrolman Daniel J. Neville, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Wasservogel to from twenty years to life in Sing Sing. His counsel, Joseph Rosalsky, told the court Hoey had requested him to say that he was not guilty, but the victim of circumstances.

In a recent newspaper interview Hoey said he witnessed the murder of Neville, although he had taken no part in it, and that he knew who had killed Neville. Mr. Rosalsky passed an hour with him in the Tombs prior to his arraignment for sentence, pleading with him to tell the name of the slayer, but Hoey refused, saying only that the murderer was a man without a previous criminal record.

Neville was shot at the door of a shack in a lot on Thirty-ninth Street West last August. Several men were in the lot at the time of the shooting, and three of these alleged to have been in the shack are now in the Tombs awaiting trial. Hoey, who was employed as a watchman in the lot at the time, disappeared after the shooting, but subsequently surrendered himself to Father Cushman, the Catholic priest at Sing Sing.

## Mrs. Stillman Home After Trip To Canada for Witnesses

Mrs. Anne Stillman and her sons, Alexander and Guy, returned to their Fifth Avenue home yesterday after several weeks' sojourn in Canada, where it was expected testimony of Canadian witnesses would be heard.

The taking of this testimony was postponed pending the decision of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn on a motion of Mr. Stillman to set aside an additional expense award to Mrs. Stillman of \$7,500 by Justice Morschauer of the Supreme Court at White Plains.

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## Canada Guards Negro Refugee By 'Slave Law'

Halts Deportation to U. S. on Riot Charge After Case Lincoln Argued Is Raised as a Precedent

## Fair Hearing Is Ordered

Case of Bullock Is Held Parallel to Runaway of 1862 Who Killed Master

TORONTO, Jan. 17 (By The Associated Press). Time-yellowed documents of "slave-trade" days were being thumbed industriously today by Canadian officials in their search for a precedent in international law upon which to decide the case of Matthew Bullock, American negro, whose deportation on a charge of inciting to riot is demanded by North Carolina authorities.

In delving into the ancient court records the Canadian barristers have found at least one historical parallel to the Bullock case—that of an American negro slave, Anderson, whose extradition was demanded in 1862 on the ground that he had slain his master, an Ohioan named Digges.

Bullock's case is being pleaded by Canadian members of his own race and by a group of white Canadians who claim the negro be given every advantage of the immigration laws and the international courts in order that Canada may continue his haven from North Carolina authorities. Anderson's case was pleaded by Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, and by British abolitionists, who based their defense of the negro on the ground that "no slave can remain one when he touches British soil."

Sought for Murder  
In 1862 American authorities demanded Anderson's extradition on the ground that he escaped from bondage in Ohio and, when about to be recaptured, had murdered his master, Digges.

When the negro was captured in Canada the old "fugitive slave law" still was in effect. But the ashes of the British abolition agitation were still hot and sentiment in favor of the negro's claim to Canada as a haven of refuge ran strong.

Then President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, striking off the shackles American slaves. But, although it strengthened British sentiment in favor of Anderson, President Lincoln's act did not affect the Ashburton treaty of 1842, under which Great Britain, including Canada, agreed with the United States to surrender reciprocally all persons charged with grave non-political offenses. It was under this treaty that American officials pressed their demands for Anderson's extradition.

Preliminary trial of Anderson was held at Toronto. The chief justice and a third judge decided against him, another dissented and an eventually the trial was carried to Great Britain on an appeal.

Here the Abolitionists stepped in with their plea that "no slave remains one when he touches British soil," and Anderson was set free.

Canadian officials do not believe that the Anderson case will govern the outcome of the proceedings against Bullock, although they point to it as another notable instance where all the resources of British law, combined with a wave of public sentiment, were invoked to save the life of an American negro seeking haven in the land across the border.

Accused of Inciting Riot  
Bullock was arrested at Hamilton, Ont., charged with having instigated a riot in North Carolina. Alleged by American officials to have crossed the border in March, 1921, to evade trial, he already has been examined by the immigration officer at Hamilton and ordered deported. Bullock has appealed to the Minister of Immigration.

In the mean time the negro population of Toronto is demanding that Bullock be allowed to remain in Canada and former Mayor Church of Toronto has wired Premier King not to allow the negro to be "railroaded" out of the country without a fair trial.

Magistrate Simpson, in West Side Court, suspended sentence yesterday on Yessa Palmer, twenty-six years old, of Mount Vernon, when she promised